

BALKANS OFFENSIVE GROWS AND VIENNA ADMITS NEW LOSSES

and gas shells throughout the night. The American troops sought shelter wherever it was available. When the enemy infantry appeared the Americans swarmed out and met the attacks with a rain of machine-gun bullets.

The Americans wore their gas masks as they fought the attacking Germans. An enemy bombardment of towns in the rear of the lines began after 6 o'clock A. M.

Heavy shells from German naval guns are falling in regions far behind the actual battle area. Many of these projectiles have fallen in the city of Meaux, twenty-five miles from Chateau-Thierry. In many of these towns the German shell fire is constant, the projectiles being from 10 and 12 inch naval guns.

Reports from American advance positions said that the American troops were "handling the enemy well" in the desperate fighting, which is continuing.

The whole line in both directions from Vaux was dense with smoke and gas fumes. The roar of the cannonade was punctuated in the few intermissions with a terrific din of machine-gun and rifle fire, which seemed of the hottest character in Vaux itself.

BRIDGES THROWN ACROSS THE MARNE.

In their attack on the Marne front the Germans threw many bridges across the river. Over these the Germans are passing under a withering fire from the artillery. German progress is being stayed by the machine gunners.

The Americans and the French commanders have resisted the enemy to the utmost and are continuing this character of resistance.

The operation at Vaux appeared to be a feint, for soon after it began the Germans attacked all along the Marne, where they were gallantly opposed by more of the American troops and the French.

The first crossing was made at the peak of the big river bend. The American machine gunners and infantrymen fought and died where they stood here. Others of the American troops withdrew strategically as the enemy attacked from east of Chateau-Thierry to along the Marne, east of Dormans, making additional crossings.

Shortly after 11 o'clock one of the American infantry regiments launched a counter-attack in the region of Conde.

[The town of Conde is probably Conde-en-Brie, which lies about three and three-quarter miles south of the Marne and eight miles southeast of Chateau-Thierry.]

Reports received here shortly after 11 A. M. on the fighting to the east of Rheims said that the enemy, up to about an hour previously, had made no progress whatever there. In the Conde region, however, before the American counter-attack, the German advance appeared to have eliminated the river salient.

At 11:20 o'clock this morning the long range bombardment was becoming more intense. The day opened sunny, but low clouds are now scurrying over the battlefield, threatening rain.

MARNE CROSSED AT THREE POINTS AT HEAVY COST TO GERMANS

Withdrawal of American and French Troops Was Made in Good Order and Americans Immediately Counter Attacked.

WITH THE AMERICANS ON THE MARNE, July 15, 2 P. M. (United Press).—The Americans, shortly before noon, launched a heavy counter-attack against large forces of Germans which had forced a crossing of the Marne at three points on a four-mile front, east of Chateau-Thierry. The result of this fighting is not yet known.

At daybreak the Germans threw pontoon bridges across the Marne. Supported by artillery and machine guns, their infantry rushed across in the face of a heavy fire.

The Germans succeeded in crossing the river at three places—at Mezy, at Jaulgonne and at La Bretonnerie Farm, north of Fossey.

[Fossey is four miles east of Chateau-Thierry. Mezy is two miles northeast of Fossey. Jaulgonne is the same distance northeast of Mezy.]

German losses were heavy everywhere they attacked, but they were particularly severe along the Marne, where the Germans paid a heavy toll for the privilege of bridging the historic river.

Withdrawal of the Americans and the French troops to their right to the base of the salient formed by the bend in the Marne was effected in excellent order.

Their first rush carried the Germans forward three kilometers (a mile and three-quarters). At noon the battle line east of Chateau-Thierry ran, roughly, from Fossey through Paroy and between Courtmont and Varennes to Reuilly.

FRENCH AND ITALIANS CONTINUE THEIR ADVANCES IN ALBANIA

Poilus Take Hill 500 and Occupy Villages Along Tornorica and Devoli Rivers, Gain of Four Miles.

[FRANCO-ITALIAN REPORT]

LONDON, July 15.—Regarding the Albanian front, the Italian War Office announces:

"The usual artillery actions were more intense at intervals yesterday from the Valarsa to the eastern sector of the Asiago Plateau. Our fire dispersed moving enemy troops north of Borocola Pass. At Cornone new attacks by enemy patrols and detachments were promptly repulsed. Three enemy airplanes were brought down in air fighting."

Regarding Saturday's operations in Macedonia and Albania the official report from Paris says:

"West of Doiran British troops carried out a successful raid on the Bulgarian lines."

"In Albania the French troops continued their successful advance. They drove the enemy from Hill 500 and from the village of Narta, at the confluence of the Tornorica and Devoli Rivers. On the right bank of the Devoli we occupied Gramshi."

(This represents an advance of three or four miles).

NEW CABINET FOR HOLLAND.

LONDON, July 15.—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, according to a despatch from the Hague to the Central News Agency, has charged Deputy Nolens, leader of the Catholic Party, with the formation of a cabinet in succession to the ministry headed by Premier Cort Van Der Linden, which recently resigned.

HERTLING ON VACATION.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—Chancellor von Hertling has gone to a place near his German vacation until Sept. 1. It was learned to-day. Vice Chancellor von Payer will act in his place.

AUSTRIANS ADMIT NEW ADVANCE OF ALLIES IN ALBANIA

French and Italian Troops Make Further Important Gains.

LONDON, July 15.—The "pincers movement" of the Allied Armies in the Balkans continues successfully, and further important advances by French and Italian troops on the Albanian front are reported officially from both Paris and Rome. Vienna officially admits that the Allied forces are advancing. The French advanced four miles.

The Allied advance in the Balkans is menacing the flanks of the Austrians' new line and may result in turning the enemy out of all his Semini River positions and forcing him to fall back fifteen miles further to his entrenched camp along the Skumbi.

French forces, advancing victoriously, have taken Hill 500 and the villages of Narta and Gramshi, which bring them nearer to the Allies' eastern flank at Lake Ochrida. In Macedonia, west of Doiran, the British have struck the Bulgarians with good results. The line running northward from Uskum is believed to be their objective, with the object of flanking the Bulgars out of their positions northwest of Monastir.

Further Retreat Northward Expected in Albania.

ROME, July 15.—Further advances by the Italians and French in Southern Albania have seriously compromised the enemy positions and probably will necessitate further retreat northward, freeing the Allied communications between Western Macedonia and the Adriatic, a despatch from the Italian front in Albania stated to-day.

The Austrians continue to fall back in disorder, burning depots and villages which they are forced to abandon. The village of Bulchar is in flames. Italian troops, co-operating with the French, have reached Cuknaka Pass.

Allied Troops Continue to Advance, Says Vienna.

VIENNA, July 15 (via London).—Allied troops in Albania continue to advance, says an official statement from Austria-Hungarian headquarters. Increased activity is noted on the Italian front. The statement reads:

"Between Lake Garda and the Adige the reciprocal artillery fire was very active. On the Venetian new line of resistance, has increased. Italian battalions fruitlessly attacked southwest of Asiago and north of Monte di Valbella. An engagement on the western slopes of the Brenta Valley also ended in our favor."

"In Albania the enemy is gradually pressing forward against our new line of resistance. In the Devoli Valley a French squadron has been repulsed."

40,000 AUSTRIANS DESERTED AFTER THE DISASTER ON PIAVE

Teutonic Losses, Exclusive of Slightly Wounded, Said to Have Exceeded 200,000.

LONDON, July 15.—Forty thousand deserters from the Austrian Army fled inland after the Piave disaster. The Zurich correspondent of the Daily News has learned from neutral sources.

Some of these are armed and are hiding in the mountains. Three thousand deserters were arrested in Budapest.

Austro-German relations are seriously strained as a result of the Piave defeat, the correspondent said. German Chancellor von Hertling's recent statements were the result of Austrian pressure, designed to bolster up the tottering dual monarchy by showing its oppressed people that the Central Empires "earnestly desire peace."

Despite the rigid censorship, it is learned that the Austrian losses on the Piave, exclusive of slightly wounded, were more than 200,000, of which 10,000 were drowned.

Austrian Premier von Seydler, Austro-Hungarian Foreign Minister Hurian and Count Czernin and Count Berchtold, former Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministers, are going to German Headquarters on an important mission.

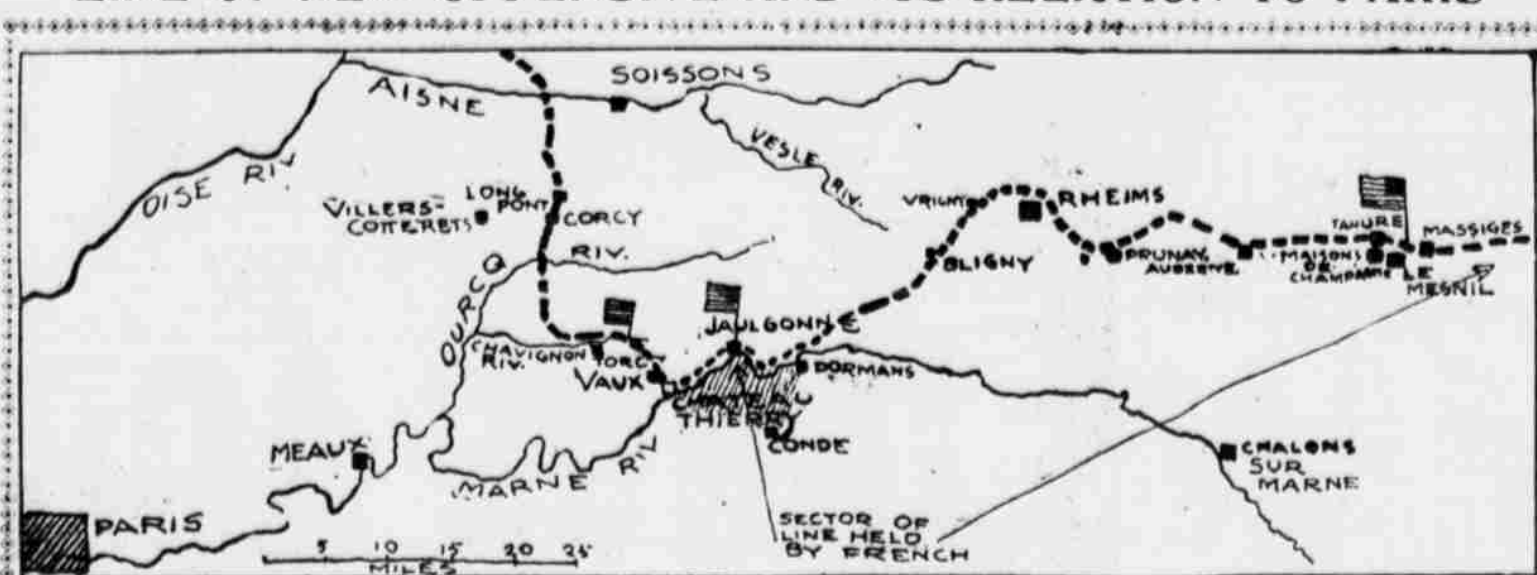
Allied Troops Gain on the Italian Front.

ROME, July 15.—Italian and French troops conducted three successful local operations on the Italian mountain front, the War Office announced to-day. "On the Asiago Plateau the French carried out two and we carried out one coup de main," the statement said. "Six enemy airplanes were brought down."

Franchise Bill Passed by Hungarian Lower House.

LONDON, July 15.—The Lower House of the Hungarian Diet has adopted the franchise bill, the party of Count Aranyi and some supporters of a radical franchise reform voting against the measure, says a despatch from Budapest to the Frankfurter Zeitung. The Franchise bill fixes the number of the electors at 2,700,000.

LINE OF NEW OFFENSIVE AND ITS RELATION TO PARIS



U. S. AND BRITISH TROOPS OCCUPY MURMAN COAST

Take Possession of Whole Region as Bolshevik Demand Withdrawal of English.

LONDON, July 15.—American and British troops have occupied the whole of the Murman coast, in Northern Russia, says a despatch from Moscow to the Central News Agency by way of Amsterdam.

After capturing Kem, a railroad station on the White Sea coast, the despatch adds, the American and British forces advanced toward Torok, the Russian Bolshevik authorities having withdrawn to Nirok.

[Kem is the port and important station on the Murman Railway, which the Germans have been planning to seize as a base of operations against the ice-free Arctic port, where huge military stores were gathered by the Allies while Russia was at war.]

The commanders of the Entente Allied forces have issued an appeal to the population on the Murman coast requesting help against Germany and Finland. It is declared that the Murman Coast is Russian territory under the protection of the Entente powers.

The local population is co-operating with the troops, which have arrived to defend the railways connecting the coast with Petrograd. Meanwhile the Germans are making a desperate attempt to secure the control of the Murman coast. They need the harbors for submarine bases now that Zeebrugge has been closed and Ostend rendered of little value.

The total German force in Russia is thirty-two German and fifteen Austrian divisions, composed mainly of old and inferior men. This force is spread over a vast area from Petrograd to the Black Sea.

In Finland, threatening the Murman Railway, the Germans have built more than a division, but the bulk of this body in the south and not easily within reach of the Murman Railway. The railway may, however, be attacked by airplanes.

M. Tchitcherin, the Russian Foreign Minister, has addressed a note to Great Britain demanding that the British detachments now on the Murman coast be re-embarked without delay, says a Central News message to-day from Amsterdam, relaying a Moscow despatch.

CZECHS CAPTURE KAZAN, EAST OF MOSCOW.

Czecho-Slovak troops have captured the city of Kazan, 420 miles east of Moscow, an Exchange Telegraph despatch from Copenhagen says. It is reported from Moscow. The city was taken after the Bolsheviks had put up violent resistance.

[Kazan is on the Kazanka River near where it joins the Volga. It is a manufacturing and commercial center and is the entrepot of the commerce between Siberia and European Russia. Kazan is about 100 miles north of Simbirsk, where the Bolshevik Government troops were reported to have defeated the Czechs last week.]

An Amsterdam despatch says Gen. Alexieff, former Russian Chief-of-Staff, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Bolshevik forces. It is reported from Moscow. He arrived in Omak with a large army and was accorded an enthusiastic reception.

[Omak is in Asiatic Russia, 1,400 miles east of Moscow.]

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—By the capture of Kazan, 420 miles east of Moscow, the Czecho-Slovaks have become masters of the government of the lower Volga, says a despatch from Moscow to the Berliner Tageblatt. The Czecho-Slovaks, the despatch adds, also are utilizing War Minister Trotsky's mobilization in the Ural Mountains, on the Volga River, and in Siberia, for their own purposes by forming from recruits what they call Black Guards, which they use to strengthen their own forces.

STOCKHOLM, July 11 (delayed).—The Soviet Government is about to be moved from Moscow to Murmansk, according to despatches from Moscow. As a result of insubordination

KAISER'S INSANE JEALOUSY OF ARMY COMMANDERS LEADS TO SPLIT IN GERMAN RANKS

Neutral Asserts Monarch's Fears Forced Kuehlmann to Make Speech Denying Teutons Can Win Victory With Arms.

LONDON, July 15.—A LEADING Dutchman, well informed in international affairs, is authority for the statement that Dr. Richard von Kuehlmann, former Foreign Secretary, was driven to make his speech, declaring a German victory could not be obtained by military force, by the Kaiser's intense jealousy of his war aims.

The Kaiser, he said, is jealous of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff, and in addition is desirous of ascertaining public opinion in Germany, hence he ordered the speech. Said the Hollander, who has closely studied German affairs:

"The Kaiser varies every week, almost every day. Though he is not quite the autocrat he is pictured, he has enough power to upset the plans of others and their vain ambitions. He is exceedingly cowardly; one day he is convinced that victory is within his grasp, and the next is in mortal fear of his own neck."

"The only consistent factor in his mind is his almost insane hatred of Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff, which is intensified by his distrust of the Crown Prince, who always sides with them. The two generals know that they are necessary and have their own way."

"With each defeat his hatred increases, constantly vacillating between the two opposite feelings. When things are going well he publicly caresses them, but when things are going badly he tries to throw all the blame on them. The speech of Dr. von Kuehlmann was the latest of these efforts to try the public."

"But while they command the army Field Marshal von Hindenburg and Gen. Ludendorff can vanquish any one who goes against them, and if they cannot vanquish the Kaiser they at least can terrorize him."

among Soviet troops, War Minister Trotsky has declared a state of war along the Murman Coast and railway. [Murmur is seventy miles southeast of Vladimir, on the Oka River, and at the last census had a population of about 12,000.]

Peking, Saturday, July 13 (By the Associated Press).—The British, French and Japanese Ministers to China have strongly protested to Gen. Horvath, the anti-Bolshevik military commander, who has formed a temporary War Cabinet for Siberia, asking him to withdraw his dictatorial proclamation on the ground that it is untrue and untimely.

The proclamation, the Ministers say, is calculated to cause a situation which may impede the movement of the Czech-Slovaks, which movement at the present time is all-important. Gen. Horvath is requested to reply to the diplomatic protest.

FOCH MAY HAVE SENT U. S. TROOPS TO RUSSIA: WASHINGTON IN DARK

Sensors Hear Appeal by "Battalion of Death" Leader for American Intervention.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—American participation in the joint Entente occupation of the Murman coast of Russia bordering the Arctic Ocean, so far as known here, is limited to marines and bluejackets.

War Department officials said to-day that no American troops have been landed on the Murman coast to their knowledge, and that if it should turn out such troops had made their appearance in the neighborhood of Archangel and Kola they must have been despatched at the suggestion of Gen. Foch, Supreme Commanding General, from some of the American forces now in training in England.

A plea for the Alhes in Russia was made to-day to a group of Senators by Madame Botchkarova, former leader of the Russian woman's Battalion of Death. Speaking through an interpreter in the Marble Room of the Senate, she urged that an American army of 100,000 men, if possible, or a combined Allied force be sent through Siberia.

Unless this military aid is given soon, Madame Botchkarova said, it will be too late to save Russia from Germany. Economic help is needed, she declared, but military intervention would be welcomed by the Russian peasantry and is imperative.

Revolutionists Absolve Allies in Mirbach Killing.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The social revolutionary party has admitted its responsibility for the assassination of German Ambassador Mirbach. State Department advisers to-day said no pretense is now being made in Moscow that the allies were in any way responsible as claimed by Germany. The local uprising at Moscow has been put down, the advisers state, but communications are bad and transportation is dislocated.

GUARANTEES FROM BELGIUM DEMANDED BY GERMANY

Hertling Declares They Must Be Both Economic and Military.

AMSTERDAM, July 15.—"In peace we must be guaranteed against Belgium being used for ground on which to deploy military forces, but from the economic standpoint we must have guarantees against being isolated," said Count von Hertling, the German Imperial Chancellor, in a statement on the German attitude toward Belgium.

"It must be made to the interest of Belgium to secure close economic relations with Germany," declared Count von Hertling. "Should Germany succeed in attaining such an intimate commercial connection this would bring about a political agreement with Germany in which we should secure the best guarantees against future perils from England and France by way of Belgium."

CONGRESS BEGINS RECESS.

House Joins Senate in Agreeing to Vacation.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The summer vacation of Congress began to-day. Both Houses met for routine business. The Senate adjourned until Thursday under the agreement for Monday and Thursday sessions only until Aug. 24. The House approved to-day an agreement providing for three day recesses until Aug. 15, no business to be transacted at the bi-weekly semi-weekly meetings. Democratic Leader Kitchin said the plan was approved by President Wilson and that after important business had been disposed of in August and September a further holiday until after the November elections would be possible.

EMPIRE WINNERS.

STUTE RACE.—For two-year-olds: purse \$100. Five and one-half furlongs.—Sea Pirate, 118 (Robinson), even, out; won; Minuet, 105 (McTaggart), 7 to 10, out, out, second. Time, 1:09 2-5. Only two starters.

Six Workmen Killed When Engine Hits Car.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., July 16.—Six men were killed and fourteen injured when a locomotive crashed into three motor cars, carrying thirty laborers on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to-day at Louisa, Ky., near here.

Killed by Fall in Engine House. NEWARK, N. J., July 15.—A fractured skull, the result of a fall through a trap door in Engine House No. 4, on High Street, caused the death this afternoon of John Ryan, aged forty years, of Port Slooup, who was visiting his brother William, a fireman.

M'CLURE ADMITTED KISSING SERVANT MAID, LAWYER SAYS

Notes Explanation That He Was Skydiving—Wife Denies Charges Against Hed.

Henry H. McClure, General Manager of the Associated Newspapers, who is suing Frances C. McClure for divorce, denied to-day that a serving maid in his household at No. 30 Riverside Drive had become the object of his affections in 1915. The charge had been made by his wife in her application for counsel fees and alimony.

"There is no doubt Mr. McClure kissed the serving maid," Edmund J. Mooney, Mrs. McClure's attorney, told Justice Finch. "The admission that he did so is of record here. I am willing to note his explanation that he was intoxicated and skydiving at the time."

Hartford T. Marshall, counsel for McClure, testified he was with a radical party alleged to have found Mrs. McClure with a co-respondent. Mrs. McClure declared the allegation was a "gross and malicious" charge, "purged and false." The Court reserved decision.

THIRTY STEEL CARGO SHIP CONTRACTS LET TO JAPANESE

Bethlehem Corporation of California Will Build Twenty Transports for Government.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—Contracts for thirty additional steel cargo ships have been let by the Shipping Board to Japanese yards.

Contracts also have been let for building twenty transports to the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation at Alameda, Cal.

SPANISH WAR 'VETS' MEET.

Fifteenth Annual Encampment Opens at Mount Vernon.

With 150 delegates present, the fifteenth annual encampment of the Department of New York, Spanish War Veterans, opened at the Mount Vernon Hotel to-day. The opening of the convention was preceded by a parade, led by Mayor Edward P. Brush of Mount Vernon and the New York Police Band. Mayor Brush delivered the address of welcome.

A business session was held this afternoon. A ball will be given to-night.

Three Police Bureaus to Be Consolidated.

The main office of the Detective Bureau, the Information Bureau and the Missing Persons Bureau, which at present occupy offices on different floors at Police Headquarters, are to be merged into one office. It was announced this afternoon by Police Commissioner Linnight. The three bureaus will be quartered in one large room on the main floor of the Police Department Building.

Striking Locomotive Blacksmiths Yield to Patriotic Plea.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 15.—Striking blacksmiths, hammermiths and helpers of the local plant of the American Locomotive Company, who have been out since last Monday, voted to-day to return to work to support the "Patriotic Plea" reached after an appeal to their patriotism by a local anti-unionist.

Baltimore Lieutenant Killed in Texas Fight.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., July 15.—Lieut. Alexander Santos died at the base hospital at Fort Sam Houston from injuries received in a fight with a desperado near Brooks Field, to-day. His father was a member of the Texas Rangers.

Dr. Salter

Dentist

191 Fulton St., opp. A. & S. Bklyn.

Hours, 8:30-7:30. Sunday, 9-12.

BRANCH OFFICES:

Cor. 52d St. & 5th Av., Bay Ridge, Bklyn.

Cor. Columbia & Carroll Sts., Brooklyn.

140 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

147 Albany St., New Brunswick, N. J.

119 Smith Street, Perth Amboy, N. J.

PENNY A POUND PROFIT

Trade Mark.

Attractive Offering for Monday, July 15th

TURKISH LAGUNA.—Perhaps more commonly known as Fruit Paste. This confection is a real treat and most delicate and most delicious. They are really dainty lozenges of toothsome Fruit Jelly, flavored with Candies, and the finest of powdered sugar and presented in many pleasing flavors. 29c

Important Mid-Week Extra Special:

CHOCOLATE COVERED BUTTER PATTEES.—In Tuesday and Wednesday we will place on sale one of the most delicious and most delicious of sweets that has ever come your way. This is saying a good deal. We admit, but you'll agree that we have not overrated this great special one. It is when you once taste this a treat. The centers are composed of Pure Swiss Butter and confectioners' sugar, presented in Chocolate and Vanilla flavors. The jackets are of our unrivaled rich, velvety Chocolate. 25c

EXTRA SPECIAL for two days only.

—We Also Offer—

LONDON BUTTER OFFER.—This is the old-fashioned, delicious, English Chewing Candy, made rich and buttery, which never fails to please candy eaters of all ages. Each piece is wrapped in sanitary, waxed paper. 39c

FOUNDED BOX

CHOCOLATE COVERED MELCARS.—Of course, you have already guessed that the makings of this sweet are caramel and Honey. The finishing feature is the jacket of our rich, fragrant Chocolate. 44c

FOUNDED BOX

The specified weight includes the container.